

A CASE FOR MR. GLADSTONE.—The world has heard a great deal about the prisons of Naples, and its sympathies have been lustily invoked for the victims of Bourbon tyranny. New Orleans however has its dungeons as well as Naples; wherein real horrors, worse than those fictitious horrors which Mr. Gladstone made such a fuss about, are daily enacted. Butler, the Yankee Mouraviéff as we would term him—were it not that we would not so grossly libel even the cruel persecutor of Poland as to liken him to the low Boston attorney, raised by the caprice of fortune and his own demerits to the bad eminence of a Yankee General—Butler, we say, has left behind him in New Orleans living records of his crimes in the persons of wretches whom his cruelty had consigned to a lingering death, but whose existence a fortunate accident has just brought to light. The circumstances are detailed in a letter published in a Northern journal—the *Boston Traveller*; and they cannot therefore be repudiated as the forgeries of a Southern enemy. Here is what the writer tells us:—

"On the 6th of August General Banks visited Fort St. Phillip and Jackson, below that city, (New Orleans)—and found on inspecting the prisoners confined in those works, that many of them had been there since the days of Butler's reign, while the words, 'cause unknown,' was the only record of their crimes in the prison registers. Gen. Banks liberated the unfortunate wretches."—*Correspondent of Boston Traveller.*

The "cause" of the incarceration of these "unfortunate wretches" is we suspect not far to seek. They were probably once wealthy; and Butler having stolen their property, was anxious to get rid of the witnesses of his crimes and rascalities.

The *Commercial Advertiser* furnishes us with the annexed details concerning the vessels said to be building in British ports for the use of the Confederate Navy:—

The rams building by Mr. Laird at Liverpool, said to be for the Confederate Government, are actually on French account, and the one already launched is under the French flag, with the knowledge and authority of the Consul of that nation. Whether the French house for which they are built intends to sell them to the Confederate Government, is another matter. But they have been built for the subjects of a neutral power, and will be delivered to them; for what becomes of them afterwards, the British Government is not responsible. From the reception given to the Confederate cruisers at Cherbourg and Brest, where the *Florida* and *Alabama* are undergoing a thorough repair in the Imperial docks, it does not appear that the Emperor Napoleon is much exercised at what the United States may say in the matter. It is unlawful in France as in England to equip a war vessel for a belligerent, but it is not unlawful for a French or British subject to build, or cause to be built, a war vessel in a foreign port to be sold to a belligerent. So English agents for the Confederates can obtain *Alabama* to be built in France, and French Confederate agents can get rams constructed in England. By this *financé* international and municipal laws are satisfied, commerce is stimulated, and the Confederates get the ships they want. O'Connell used to say that there never was a statute made that a coach and four could not be driven through; and here we have an instance of it. The change in the tone of the *Times* on the subject of these arises from a knowledge that there has been no breach of the Enlistment Act.

A CONTRAST.—Whilst in Ireland, famine stricken Ireland, the Judges are congratulating the Juries on the little business before them, and the orderly state of the country, the Judges in England have but to lament over the fearful increase of crime, which the calendars exhibit.—We clip the following paragraph upon this topic from the selected matter of the *Montreal Witness*:—

"STATE OF CRIME IN LANCASTERSHIRE.—In delivering his charge to the grand jury, at the opening of the Liverpool Assizes on Monday, Mr. Justice Blackburn said the calendar exhibited a more fearful state of crime, particularly with regard to the grave offences of murder and manslaughter, than he had ever before noticed, or perhaps had ever come within the experience of the judges who had presided in that court. There were in all 47 prisoners; and of these 24 were charged with homicide, while 11 were committed for murder. His Lordship then noticed several of these cases in detail, particularly those which related to the destruction of children."

MORALITY OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS IN SCOTLAND.—The Report of the Registrar-General of Scotland for the quarter ending June last is before us. It reveals some very important facts concerning the morality of the Scotch rural population; showing that illegitimacy is actually more rife in the country, than in the urban districts. The towns, God knows, are bad enough. Glasgow enjoys an unenviable notoriety for its godliness and general depravity; but from official records it appears that, in point of morals, the towns at their worst, are purer than the country districts at their best.

From these Reports we learn that the illegitimate births in Scotland are in the proportion of one to every 10.7 births; and that while 9.1 per cent of the births in the town districts were illegitimate, in the rural districts the illegitimate births averaged as high as 9.5 per cent. These figures show how lightly the virtue of chastity is esteemed by a very large section of the population of Presbyterian Scotland.

We are happy to have it in our power to say that there is no truth in the rumor of the death of Dr. Brownson. The learned gentleman was, by last accounts, alive, and likely to live. The rumor originated probably in the confounding the name of a Judge Brownson, for that of Dr. Brownson.

The sublime devotion of the Forty Hours' adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament was held in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Williamstown, (Glen.) on Tuesday, the 8th instant, and the two succeeding days. Each morning Masses were celebrated, and a solemn High Mass at ten o'clock. The Confessionals were crowded continually; and One Thousand and sixty-seven persons approached the Most Holy Communion.—The following Rev. gentlemen lent their valuable services on the occasion:—Very Reverend Canon Fabre, of the Cathedral of Montreal; Very Rev. Dean Hay, Rev. J. S. O'Connor, and Rev. Edmond Ignatius Fitzpatrick.—*Communicated.*

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—July, 1863—Dawson Brothers, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

This is a very interesting number. The article on Austria gives a good idea of the actual condition and resources of the Austrian Empire; and the Canadian will read with much interest the fourth article, that on the Colonial System, wherein the *Reviewer* meets the arguments of Mr. Godwin Smith and his disciples. We have also a criticism of two strange works lately issued by the London press on Spiritualism. Of these works, one has been extensively circulated on this Continent, and is from the pen of the notorious medium, D. D. Howe. The other work, which is more pretentious, and perhaps less generally known, is by Wm. Howitt, and both are very severely dealt with by the *Reviewer*. The latter however is cautious not to pronounce any decided opinion as to the objective reality of the phenomena of modern necromancy, but he is evidently not prepared to set them down as mere tricks of fancy. The following is a list of the contents:

1. The Resources and Future of Austria.
2. Natural History of the Bible.
3. Glacial Theories.
4. Our Colonial System.
5. Washington Irving.
6. Modern Spiritualism.
7. Sacred Trees and Flowers.
8. Roba di Roma.
9. The Nile—Speke and Grant.

THE STORM ON TUESDAY EVENING.—On Tuesday evening a violent thunder-storm accompanied with rain broke over the city, continuing to rage with great fury for a considerable length of time. The lightning was exceedingly brilliant, and several persons were struck, and some property injured by it during the storm. In the Chabouillet Square Police Station, at 5 minutes past eight o'clock, Sergeant McBride of the City Police, was seated reading a newspaper, at the same time leaning with his shoulder against the telegraph wire, near to the window of the office, when the lightning descended the wire, snapping it across, and striking him upon the back at the same moment throwing him from his seat and leaving him insensible for several minutes. The gas was put out by the electric fluid, and Sergeant Burk, who was in the guard-room at the time, found Sergeant McBride lying under the effects of the stroke. The coat of the latter was stained on the shoulder, and had a peculiar smell, and on examining the shoulder itself, it was found discolored, but, happily, no further apparent injury was sustained by him. The same flash which had struck him had also struck Constable Goyette, who, at the time, was standing in the gateway of the station. Sergeant Burke going there found him staggering, received him in his arms and carried him into the station-house, apparently fainting. He, however, soon appeared to be in a dying state, no pulse being perceptible, and Dr. Leprohon and a clergyman were sent for. From stimulants administered he rallied a little, and yesterday morning, about six o'clock, spoke for the first time. He now lies much paralyzed, but out of danger. The telegraph wires leading to the engine house, next door, were broken, and some damage done to the electric apparatus within the station. At the time the lightning entered the Chabouillet Square Police-station, one Pierre Charrand and his son were in the square the former holding a cow by the head, when they all three were knocked down by the lightning but none of them were seriously injured. The ship "Albion" also suffered. Mr. Massey city missionary, holding service in the cabin at the time the storm came on when suddenly all were stunned by a terrible thunderclap, and at the same moment a most vivid flash of lightning. Mr. Massey fell to the floor, and the captain who was sitting at the time, also dropped to the floor, and all hands almost instinctively fell on their knees. The watchman on deck was knocked down. The lightning also struck the main top-mast, shivering it to pieces. We have no doubt many other accidents will be found to have occurred at the same time.—*Herald.*

Another canard has just exploded. A contemporary and its correspondent asserted that Government had determined at an immense cost, to purchase for a Lunatic Asylum the Seminary of Nicolet, now vacant, for the purposes of a Lower Canada Lunatic Asylum. While we think that they could not have made a better or more profitable investment, considering the quantity of land and the quality of the buildings said to have been sold, still, it pleases us to see that, for the present, at least in their desire to retrench and economize, they are to keep the present Asylum at St. John's.—*Transcript.*

Mr. Thibaudan is in want of our neighbors call a "light fix." The Government have ordered the immediate collection of the monies due on the Fire Loan Fund, and Mr. Thibaudan's constituents consequently assert that he was either authorized at the Quebec election to state the debt would be remitted or told an untruth. They are so indignant that they are getting up a requisition calling on him to resign.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Owen Sound *Times* urges the Government to restore Manitoulin Island to the Indians, on the ground that it is of exceedingly little value for settlement. We do not think the government can do so, as it has no right to the island and no claim whatever upon the Indians in question, as the pretended treaty was obtained from two or three chiefs, after a large majority of the tribe had refused to cede their lands to the government, and is consequently null and void, because according to Indian habits and customs the chiefs have no right to sell the lands of their tribes unless a decided majority of the heads of families assent. The Commissioner of Crown Lands must have known this when he induced the chiefs to sign the celebrated treaty, but he nevertheless persisted in disregarding the wishes of nearly the entire community. If such sharp practices are continued by Canadian Ministers, the British Government will probably be forced to resume the Indian Department. Even in a matter of this kind these Western Clear Grits seem desirous assimilating Canadian policy with the disgraceful practices which prevail across the frontier, and which lead to Indian wars and inhuman extermination.—*Montreal Gazette.*

RECRUITING FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.—In the House yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Rose drew the attention of the Government to a placard which he held in his hand and which is being circulated extensively in Canada, offering large bounties to recruits for the American army. In the course of the conversation which ensued it was evident that the advertisement for laborers to go to the States was only a snare to trap men for the Northern army. Hon. Mr. Cauchon stated that some of his constituents from Montmorency had called upon him for advice, after having been engaged to go west to work on a railroad, but on looking at their tickets found that they were destined for New York. He advised them not to go. The Hon. Mr. Dorion, Attorney-General East, said the attention of the Government would be immediately directed to this matter, and that instructions would be given to the Judges of the Sessions and the Magistrate to bring parties so engaged to justice. We heard on good authority that, of the first batch that left this city, no less than forty-two were taken ashore at Odessa, supplied with whisky, and crimped into the American service. The party who furnished us with this information we believe to be reliable and trustworthy.—*Quebec Daily News, 8th inst.*

COASTING MEN OUT OF CANADA.—A person by the name of Hale, professing to represent the Pacific Railway Company, whose operations are in Missouri, has scattered hand-bills all over Toronto, advertising for laborers. This affair looks suspicious, particularly when it is known that the railway work is largely under the direction of the Washington Government. The hand-bills promising that all wishing it will be granted certificates from "A Canada Agent" that the bearer is a British subject. We doubt very much that any British Consul will undertake such a wholesale issue of certificates.

It is rumored in Quebec that Mr. Walter Shanly, M.P.P., is likely to be the engineer selected by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to represent them in the joint Intercolonial Survey. It is, of course, understood that this necessary preliminary work can be completed during the recess. The Canadian Government have selected Mr. Sandford Fleming, of Toronto, to conduct the survey on the part of Canada. A third engineer will be appointed by the Imperial authorities. The route to be surveyed has not been determined as yet.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MISTAKE.—On Thursday last a party American was arrested at Brockville on suspicion of being one of the parties concerned in the late stabbing affair at Kingston. He declared very innocently that 'he had not killed a man for three months.' He was found to be not the party wanted.—*Globe.*

CHAUDIERE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We are glad to be able to state, on good authority, that the prospects of the above Company are of the most encouraging description. The gold region in their hands, in and around the Parish of St. Francois de la Beauce, extends over some 108 square miles. When the Company is thoroughly organized, sufficient capital will be obtained to keep up an efficient staff and work the mines systematically and thoroughly. A portion of the stock will be placed in the Quebec and Montreal markets for disposal, and it is to be hoped that those who are disposed to speculate will afford encouragement to an enterprise which is intended to develop our richest resources. The greater portion of the prospective gold fields, we may add belongs to four gentlemen residing in Quebec, and another in Montreal; and not to Americans, as stated by the *Globe* recently. We understand further that the proprietors have refused offers of purchase from Americans.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Bill to be introduced in reference to the Volunteer system will not, we understand, change the principle of the existing law. The system as it is will be continued. It is intended however, to confer upon the Commander-in-Chief power to increase the number of the active force, clothed and equipped at the expense of the province, from 25,000 to 35,000. The reports of the Brigade Majors, printed for the information of parliament, reveal the difficulties encountered, and the drawbacks experienced, in the development and management of the volunteer movement. The impossibility of enforcing strict discipline in an organization essentially voluntary in all its parts, is apparent; and there are evidences enough that the lack of perfect subordination has made itself felt in various directions. But an excellent spirit is abroad, and despite the obstacles which are inseparable from the system, the volunteer force has grown and prospered to an extent that attests the efficacy of the encouragement afforded under the present administration of the Militia Department. Upon this head facts speak conclusively. About the time when the MacDonald-Sicotte cabinet was formed, the Deputies Adjutant General reported that the volunteer force numbered 15,360 men. An inspection was soon afterwards ordered, not only of the corps who had been gazetted, but also of every corps that up to that date had been offered for service and the acceptance of which for different reasons was held in abeyance. The result of Colonel Wily's inspection was the disbarring of 29 companies, which were reported by him as having failed in their organization. These companies represented 1450 volunteers; and the bona fide force available at that period may therefore be set down at 11,910. In addition to these, officers representing 215 corps, had been received by the Department; of these 51 were for troops of cavalry; 26, corps of foot artillery; 3, corps of engineers; 1, marine corps; 132, rifle companies. These officers were in the main the immediate result of the "Treaty" affair, and that excitement over, parties were less eager to proceed with the organization of the respective corps. Of the 215 corps offered only 39, equal to 2145 volunteers put themselves in a position for acceptance. Thus, on the most favorable estimate, the force did not then exceed 14,985 volunteers. Under the present administration the number accepted has risen to 25,000 and there are offers of service which will yet further swell the list to 35,000, if parliament in its wisdom provide the clothing, and keep at work the means already devised for fostering and cultivating the military spirit amongst the people. The general Militia bill provides, however, that ministers no longer rely upon the volunteer force as the only organization to be built up for the defence of the province. The movement should be encouraged by all the means which experience may suggest, and to an extent of which the legislature must always remain the judge. But the militia proper will also receive a degree of attention not hitherto accorded to it; and its officers at least will have opportunities of qualifying themselves for service without greater sacrifices than men who hold commissions should be prepared at any time to make. The two measures are really parts of one scheme, and it is to be hoped that their consideration will be characterized by moderation rather than by the keen party strife which generally pervades our parliamentary discussions.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The nomination for St. Hyacinthe is fixed for the 21st instant, and the voting for the 28th and 29th. A deputation of Ministerialists is looking for Mr. Auguste Papineau, Advocate of St. Hyacinthe, with the object of requesting him to become a candidate, but as he is absent from town, it is not known whether he will accept the nomination.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THE DISCOVERIES OF COPPER IN THE COUNTY OF EASTINGS.—The accounts received from the mining district in rear of the County of Hastings are thought to be very promising for the future wealth of that section of the country. Its mineral riches are exceedingly profuse. Iron, copper, lead, and lithographic stone appear to exist in vast quantities, and the working of these mineral deposits would become at once extensive and profitable were suitable means of transport established to put the region in connection with the lake and river system of navigation.—*Montreal Herald.*

If Louis Napoleon were to enter upon a long contest with the United States, the effect upon Canada would be surprising. The French ironclads would blockade the chief harbors of the Union, and capture any unarmed American vessels which ventured out of the small ports not easily closed. But they could not stop the mouth of the St. Lawrence, nor could they prevent us buying American produce in the lake ports and shipping it from Montreal and Quebec, nor from importing foreign goods and sending them across the lakes. We could, in fact do the same trade which is now being carried on with the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, only that our line of navigation being longer our trade would be indefinitely greater. Every American railway would be used to carry produce to the lakes instead of to the Atlantic. Every vessel on our waters would be employed, every railway would be choked with freight, the canal locks would never be idle for a moment. Quebec and Montreal would rival New York and Liverpool in the extent of their shipping trade, and every industrial enterprise in Canada would be stimulated to an extent previously undreamed of. The American Government would, we fancy, change their notions of intercolonial law, if they went to war with France, and would stoutly deny the doctrines they have recently set up in the Peterhoff case. They would not admit the idea of a constructive breach of a blockade, but would contend that the French had nothing to do with goods shipped to or from Montreal no matter whence they came, or whither they were going.—*Globe.*

BRUTAL MURDER.—We are called upon to record another murder within the course of a very few weeks, the circumstances attending the crime on this occasion being of the most brutal and aggravating kind. A lad named Parrell, son of a farmer living in St. Catherine's, had come into town with his load of produce, and was staying at Lalor's hotel, on the St. Valier road, near the toll-gate, when he was set upon by two ruffians named Croty and Mehan, on the road-side in front of the hotel door, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and beaten and kicked in such a dreadful manner that death took place almost instantly. It is said that he was struck with a skull-cracker in the hands of Croty, there being a deep cut on the left part of the forehead, fracturing his skull. The whole affair did not last over a minute or two. It is impossible to understand how the people in the hotel, or those who were looking on, could have permitted this brutal and unprovoked murder to take place without interfering to stop it. Young Parrell was about 15 years of age, and known as a quiet and inoffensive lad. Information was brought to the St. Roch's Police Station; in a short time Mehan, who drives a wheelbarrow, was secured and lodged in gaol. Croty, who was the chief perpetrator, took to the bush, leading to the St. Foy road, and managed to make good his escape, although the police are on his track, with every probability of capturing him. He is a most determined villain, and has already been accused with an attempt to commit another previous murder. He kept a barber's shop, in the Palais market. Both Mehan and Croty were formerly residents of St. Catherine's and the ill-will against Parrell arose out of some old feud. They went to the St. Valier road, with the evident intention of committing a brutal assault, which has resulted so fatally. Crime is fearfully on the increase in Quebec, within the last two years, and it is high time that some of these desperadoes were made an example of. Is there not a law against carrying deadly weapons, and why is it not put in force? We trust the police will not allow this scoundrel to escape.—*Quebec Daily News.*

A FRENCH ARREST.—On Thursday night last the train leaving Toronto, a few minutes after 10 o'clock for Hamilton, had a very narrow escape from being thrown off the track. Some felled piled up a lot of stumps across the track near Oakville, evidently for the purpose of upsetting the train, and his design would no doubt have been carried into effect had it not happened that a gentleman who was on his way home discovered the track blocked up and immediately set to work and removed the pile of wood which had been placed there, just before the train came on.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A most brutal and cowardly assault, which might have resulted fatally, was committed in Ward's tavern, Williamsburg, on Thursday last. On Thursday morning two fashionably dressed Americans, whose persons were profusely decorated with jewellery, engaged a respectable man named Fairman, residing in Odessa, to drive them from that village to Waterloo for a sum agreed upon and paid. They were driven to Waterloo accordingly, but when they reached that place they ordered Fairman to drive them to Ward's which he did with the understanding that he was to receive half a dollar more for the extra distance. When the party arrived at Ward's the driver, wishing to return home without delay, requested payment of the extra half dollar, which being refused, he told his passengers they were "no gentlemen." The words were no sooner uttered than one of the Americans drew from his pocket a large bowie knife, and Fairman, seeing the danger to which he was exposed, struck the fellow with the intention of disarming him, when the latter rushed at him with the knife and stabbed him in five or six places in the arms and legs. The wounded man fled from the house and hastened into the city on foot, and after having his wounds dressed, laid information with the police, several of whom accompanied him back to Ward's to arrest his cowardly assailant, but when they reached the spot they found that the savage and his companion had decamped after completely destroying Fairman's harness. The constables at once dispersed in different directions in pursuit of the fugitives, while the High Bailiff, on receiving intelligence of the flight, telegraphed a description of the men to Brockville, but the fellows succeeded in baffling all the efforts made to capture them, and up to last night had not been arrested. It is probable that the cowardly perpetrators of the outrage have got beyond the reach of the law, and are by this time once more in the land of bowie-knives and revolver.—*Kingston News.*

Births.
In this city, on the 6th instant, the wife of Thomas Simpson, E-q., of a son.

In this city, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Bernard Maguire, No. 1 Kent Street, off Colborne Avenue, of a son.

At Quebec, on the 11th instant, the wife of James Cannon, Esq., Advocate, of a daughter.

Married.
In this city, at St. Patrick's Church, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Wm. Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Irvine, both of this city.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 15, 1863.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.60 to \$2.70; Fine, \$2.90 to \$3.20; Super., No. 2 \$3.60 to \$3.80; Superfine \$4.10 to \$4.50; Fancy \$4.30 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.45 to \$4.50; Superior Extra \$4.60 to \$4.70; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.35.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L C, \$5.25. No J C.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c.
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6.05, to \$6.10; Inferior Pots, \$5.85 to \$5.90; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.70 to \$6.75.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 10c to 11c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.
Eggs per doz, 11c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7 1/2c.
Tallow per lb, 7 1/2c to 8c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hame, 10c to 11c; Bacon, 5c to 6c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Prime Mess, \$9.00 to \$10; Prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.—*Montreal Witness.*

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.			
(From the Montreal Witness.)			
	September 15.	S. d.	a. p.
Flour, country, per qtl.	32 9 to 12 00		
Oatmeal, do.	00 0 to 00 00		
Indian Meal	00 0 to 00 00		
Pean per min	3 9 to 4 00		
Barley, do, for seed	4 0 to 4 00		
Oats, do.	2 0 to 2 00		
Beans, Canadian, per min.	0 0 to 0 00		
Honey, per lb	0 7 to 0 00		
Potatoes, per bag	2 6 to 2 00		
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$8.00 to \$8.00		
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0 7 to 0 00		
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$9.00 to \$12.00		
Straw,	\$6.00 to \$ 8.00		
Butter, fresh per lb,	0 10 to 0 00		
Do salt, do	0 7 to 0 00		
Buckwheat	0 0 to 0 00		
Flax Seed, do.	3 9 to 3 00		
Timothy do	0 0 to 0 00		
Turkey, per couple, do	6 0 to 5 00		
Geese, do	4 0 to 5 00		
Ducks, do	2 0 to 2 00		
Fowls, do	2 6 to 2 00		

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Sept. 15.
First Quality Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; Second quality, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Third, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15, to \$20; extra, \$25 to \$30. Sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; Lambs, \$2 to \$2.50. Hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.50, live-weight. Hides, \$5 to \$5.75. Pelts, 75c to 90c each. Tallow, rough, 40c to 50.—*Montreal Witness.*

TORONTO MARKETS—Sept. 12.
Fall wheat \$3c to 90c per bushel; an old load of superior brings 93c to 95c per bush. Spring wheat, 80c to 88c per bush. Barley not so active at 37 to 85c per bush. Oats 39c to 30c per bush.

JUST PUBLISHED,
IN PAMPHLET FORM,
THE DOCTRINE OF
TRANSUBSTANTIATION
SUSTAINED:
An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' *Strictures on the*
Catholic's Lecture on Transubstantiation.
BY ARCHDEACON O'KEEFFE,
ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.
FOR SALE at Messrs. D. & J. SADLERS, and
THIS OFFICE. Price 7 1/2d.
August 26, 1863.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS
KINGSTON, C.W.,
Under the immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.
E. J. Huron, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be open to the Pupils.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1861.

DR. F. DELLENBAUGH,
GERMAN PHYSICIAN OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
WILL be in the following places in the month of September and October, 1863:—
Kingston, Stinson's Hotel, Sept. 23rd, 24th, & 25th.
Pictou, Blanchard's " " 26th & 27th.
Napacine, Commercial " " 28th.
Brighton, Mansion House, " 30th.
Peterboro, Cass's Hotel Oct. 1st & 2nd.
Lindsay, Jewitt's " " 3rd & 4th.
Newcastle, Commercial " " 9th.
Where he can be consulted on all forms of lingering diseases. Consultation free.
Sept. 17, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, that splendid FARM (the residence of the late Mr. Francis McKay) at SAULT AU RECOLLET, with a fine STONE COTTAGE and excellent GARDEN, planted with fruit trees, attached. Farm House, out-buildings, &c., on it. The Farms House is in good order and ready for occupation. It is one of the finest properties on the Island of Montreal, and admirably situated, being on the river side.
For Terms, &c., apply to
REV. J. J. VINET,
Curé St. Recollet,
Or
G. L. PRIRY, Esq.,
65, St. Lawrence Main St.

N.B.—The Cattle, Farm Utensils, and Kitchen Stock belonging to the Farm, will be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 30th September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
Sept. 17, 1863.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN
JANUARY, 1864;
1812:
THE WAR AND ITS MORAL,
A CANADIAN CHRONICLE.
BY
WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE,
Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Lieut.-Col., Staff, Active Force, Canada.
ONE VOLUME OCTAVO—PRICE, \$1.
JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
Montreal, Sept. 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED,
OF MICHAEL FEENEY, and his wife Catherine, (maiden name McDonough) who left Drumkeerin, County Leitrim, Ireland, 16 years ago, and are supposed to be now at Quebec, C.E. Mrs. Feeny's brother, Patrick, requests them to let him know their address. Any letter for him, addressed True Witness Office, Montreal, C.E., will be received.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.
Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Orange and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan. 17, 1863.